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A/51/962
S/1997/645
14 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 58
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 13 August 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to bring to your attention new grave and illegal actions in the Turkish occupied area of the Republic of Cyprus of the desecration of sacred places of worship which are aimed at the destruction and eradication of the religious and cultural heritage of Cyprus.

According to news reports contained in the Turkish Cypriot newspaper Ortam of 5 August 1997, the historic fourteenth century church of the Virgin Mary, of Byzantine and Renaissance structure, located near the villages of Prastio and Acheritou-Agios Georgios, has been vandalized and is being used as a sheep pen. Moreover, according to information received by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, the Church of Apostle Andreas located in the district of Kyrenia has been converted to a mosque and the Church of the Virgin Mary located in Pano Zodia has been completely destroyed. The Byzantine Church of Saint Sergios and the sixteenth century Church of Saint Paraskevi, located in the village of Agios Sergios, near the ancient area of Salamis, and the surrounding cemetery, have been desecrated and vandalized.

I would point out that the Turkish occupied area of Cyprus contains a large part of the island's archaeological and historic sites, as well as religious monuments, which are subject to severe and extensive destruction, of which Turkey, as the occupying Power, is fully responsible and accountable. Over 100 churches and monasteries in the occupied areas have been plundered and looted of their sacred objects, icons, wall paintings, frescoes and mosaics or converted into mosques recreation areas, animal pens or stables.

On behalf of the Governmen of the Republic of Cyprus I wish to protest strongly these recent acts of destruction and desecration of religious places of worship in the occupied area which are part of Turkey's systematic attempt to destroy and eradicate the cultural heritage of Cyprus in violation of international law and relevant United Nations resolutions and to request you to investigate the above and to take the necessary steps to stop and reverse these Turkish actions.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council

(Signed) Nicos AGATHOCLEOUS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1997/646
15 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF NIGERIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward, on behalf of His Excellency Chief Tom Ikimi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria and Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Committee of Four on Sierra Leone, the text of the Declaration of the ECOWAS Committee of Four on Sierra Leone, following the second round of talks between members of the Committee and representatives of Major J. P. Koroma of the Republic of Sierra Leone at Abidjan on 29 and 30 July 1997.

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Isaac E. AYEWAH
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

97-22012 (E) 150897

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Annex

[Original: English and French]

Declaration of the Economic Community of West African States Committee of Four on Sierra Leone issued at Abidjan on 30 July 1997

1. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Ministerial Committee of Four on Sierra Leone, comprising the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, and the representatives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and ECOWAS secretariats, held a second meeting with representatives of Major J. P. Koroma of the Republic of Sierra Leone at Abidjan on 29 and 30 July 1997.

2. The Committee reaffirmed the mandate given by the ECOWAS Ministers for Foreign Affairs and endorsed by the Chairman of ECOWAS, OAU and the United Nations Security Council, namely:

(a) The early reinstatement of the legitimate Government of President Tejan Kabbah;

(b) The return of peace and security;

(c) The resolution of the issue of refugees and displaced persons.

3. Following the decisions reached between the Committee and the Sierra Leone delegation at their first meeting on 17 and 18 July 1997, which endorsed the Committee's mandate, the Ministers requested the delegation to present its proposals on the detailed modalities for the restoration of constitutional order to their country, including the early reinstatement of the legitimate Government of President Tejan Kabbah. In presenting their proposals, the delegation reneged on the agreements reached during the first meeting, particularly on the question of the reinstatement of the legitimate Government.

4. The Committee found the new position of the Sierra Leone delegation on the issue of the reinstatement of President Kabbah totally unacceptable. It expressed disappointment at the sudden change of position by the Sierra Leone delegation and therefore decided that it would serve no useful purpose to hold further discussions with the delegation.

5. The Committee expressed dismay at the announcement by the illegal regime in Freetown, while the meeting was still in session, of its decision to suspend the Constitution of Sierra Leone and to remain in office illegally until the year 2001.

6. In view of the urgency of these circumstances, the Committee decided to report to the Chairman of ECOWAS on Thursday, 31 July 1997. The recommendations to the Chairman will emphasize, inter alia, the need to strengthen the sanctions and embargo regimes that are part of the measures aimed at ensuring the early and full implementation of their mandate.

7. The Committee expressed profound appreciation to His Excellency President Henri Konan Bedie and to the Government and people of Côte d'Ivoire for the excellent facilities provided and the hospitality extended to the delegations.

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/52/286
S/1997/647
15 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Items 10, 113 and 114
of the provisional agenda*
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION
RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 15 August 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text of a memorandum on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, addressed to the Secretary-General, adopted by the Special Committee of the National Assembly of Pakistan on Kashmir, at its meeting held today (see annex).

It is requested that the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 10, 113 and 114 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmad KAMAL
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

* A/52/150 and Corr.1.

97-22006 (E) 150897

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ANNEX

Memorandum dated 15 August 1997 from the Special Committee of the National Assembly of Pakistan on Kashmir to the Secretary-General

The principles embodied in Security Council resolutions 47 (1948) of 21 April 1948, 51 (1948) of 3 June 1948, 80 (1950) of 14 March 1950 and 91 (1951) of 30 March 1951, and the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949 expressly state that the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations.

The Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, reiterated before the Indian Parliament on 26 June 1952: "If after a proper plebiscite, the people of Kashmir said, 'We do not want to be with India', we are committed to accept that. We will accept it, though it might pain us. We will not send in any army against them. We will accept that, however hurt we might feel about it."

The Special Committee of the National Assembly of Pakistan on Kashmir recalls that tragically, despite the passage of over four decades, the oppressed people of Indian-held Kashmir continue to struggle for their very basic and fundamental right, i.e., the right to self-determination. Instead of fulfilling its promises to the people of Kashmir and its obligations to the international community, India has reacted with violence to the legitimate demands of the Kashmiri people.

Over the past 8 years, 60,000 innocent Kashmiri men, women and children have perished at the hands of the 600,000 strong Indian security forces present in Kashmir. A reign of terror has been let loose, characterized by extrajudicial executions, indiscriminate killings, random and mass arrests for political reasons, forced relocation of the population, gang rapes of women and systematic efforts to obliterate the ethnic, social and cultural identity of the Kashmiri people. Kashmir is in flames. A threat to regional and global peace looms large on the horizon.

The denial by India of the inalienable right of self-determination to the people of Kashmir cannot be permitted and the atrocities being perpetrated on them by the Indian security forces cannot be condoned. It is for all civilized and responsible States members of the international community of nations to send a loud and clear message to India - condemnation of the grave human rights violations and the necessity of upholding the sanctity of United Nations resolutions.

To ensure peace and stability in South Asia, in particular, and the world in general, it is pertinent to stand by the Kashmiris in their just cause - their demand for the right of self-determination pledged to them by the international community and by India and Pakistan in the form of United Nations resolutions, and to support Pakistan in its moral and legal stand based on its

commitment to peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

Let the word go forth from the United Nations that:

(a) Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere;

(b) Massive violations of the human rights of the Kashmiris including their right of self-determination in accordance with United Nations resolutions are flagrant transgressions of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and civilized norms;

(c) Indian repression of the Kashmiris must be stopped.

The Chairman and the members of the Kashmir Committee urge the United Nations:

(a) To hold a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir, without further delay, in accordance with Security Council resolutions;

(b) To demand that India withdraw its army of occupation from Jammu and Kashmir to end its repression of the Kashmiri people;

(c) To urge India to continue the dialogue with Pakistan with sincerity and seriousness and to resolve peacefully all outstanding issues between the two countries, including the Jammu and Kashmir dispute;

(d) To enhance the number and role of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) for facilitating its crucial functions of guaranteeing the inviolability of the line of control in Kashmir. Since the establishment of UNMOGIP in 1949 it has played, in your own words "a very useful role" and therefore needs the whole-hearted support of the international community;

(e) To demand that international human rights organizations be given full access to Jammu and Kashmir;

(f) The appointment of a Special Rapporteur on Jammu and Kashmir by the Commission on Human Rights.

We urge the Secretary-General actively to encourage, facilitate and support efforts leading to a peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions as well as to exercise the mandate entrusted to him by Charter of the United Nations and under relevant international instruments to safeguard the fundamental rights and freedoms of the oppressed Kashmiri people.

(Signed) Ch. Muhammad Sarwar KHAN, MNA
Chairman
Special Committee of the National
Assembly of Pakistan on Kashmir

Islamabad, 15 August 1997

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General Assembly
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19 August 1997

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 58
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 15 August 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 15 August 1997, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

97-22088 (E) 200897 210897

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ANNEX

Letter dated 15 August 1997 from Mr. Aytuğ Plûmer addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 7 August 1997, addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations in connection with the agreement signed between Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on the establishment of an Association Council (A/51/961-S/1997/624).

In the first instance, I wish to underline that Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus are two sovereign States which formally recognize each other and, as such, any attempted interference by the Greek Cypriot administration with this reciprocal relationship is unwarranted and beyond its legal or moral authority.

The Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations, in an obvious attempt to cover up the Greek Cypriot side's exclusive responsibility for the continuing conflict on the island since 1963, has once again described Northern Cyprus as "Turkish-occupied areas". In fact, the only occupation in Cyprus is the 34-year-old usurpation and continued occupation of the seat of Government of the 1960 partnership Republic of Cyprus by the Greek Cypriot side. By using its illegal status as the so-called "Government of the Republic of Cyprus", the Greek Cypriot side is engaged in a wide range of activities which are harmful to the basic rights and interests of the Turkish Cypriot side, including the perpetuation of the inhuman embargoes and restrictions which seek to isolate the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus from the international community.

Moreover, with its illegal and unilateral bid for European Union membership in the name of "Cyprus", the Greek Cypriot side, which complains about the present division of the island, is actually acting to consolidate it. The Greek Cypriot side obviously lacks the political will for a bi-zonal settlement in Cyprus, based on the sovereign equality of the two sides, and has concentrated all its efforts towards achieving integration with Greece through European Union membership as a second Greek State in contravention of the 1960 Treaties on Cyprus, which preclude the membership of Cyprus in any international organization and pacts of alliance in which Greece and Turkey are not both members.

It will be recalled that the Presidents of Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, in a joint declaration dated 20 January 1997, announced that each and every unilateral step by the Greek Cypriots towards European Union membership, prior to a settlement and in the absence of Turkey's own membership in the Union, would inevitably accelerate the integration process through closer ties between Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, and that every measure would be taken to reverse the continued isolation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus from the international community.

In spite of the above, and contrary to the rule of law and to the guiding principles set out by the United Nations in the search for a negotiated

settlement in Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot side is unjustly treated as the sole interlocutor for "Cyprus". This one-sided approach has been repeated in the recent "Agenda 2000" report of the European Commission, which envisages the opening of accession negotiations between the European Union and South Cyprus in the absence of a political solution and in total disregard of the current realities and the 1960 Treaties on Cyprus. This would certainly deal a fatal blow to the process of negotiations between the two sides, already seriously marred by an increasingly intransigent attitude displayed by the Greek Cypriot side at the talks. The decision of the European Union to open membership talks with the Greek Cypriot side, under the circumstances, can only heighten Greek Cypriot aspirations to derogate the Turkish Cypriot people from its status as co-founder to that of a "minority" within a Greek Cypriot State, to water down the 1960 guarantee system and bi-zonality and no doubt eventually to destroy the essential parameters of a settlement in Cyprus.

In the face of those developments, on 20 July 1997, Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus announced a number of measures which would be implemented towards economic and financial integration to alleviate the effects of the illegal embargoes on the Turkish Cypriots and to forge closer ties in defence and foreign policy with a view to protecting the legitimate interests of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

The two countries singed an agreement on 6 August, upon the working visit to the island by the Foreign Minister of Turkey, Mr. Ismail Cem, to establish an Association Council, as foreseen in the joint statement of 20 July, which would be entrusted with the task of determining measures for partial economic and financial integration and closer association in security and foreign affairs.

Clearly, no one should expect the Turkish Cypriot side to sit idly by, without taking any action, as the unjust, irresponsible and dangerous consequences of the illegal and coercive "process" initiated by the Greek Cypriot side unfold. The agreement signed on 6 August is nothing beyond a legitimate self-defence mechanism established in the face of incessant Greek Cypriot attempts to impose its will on the Turkish Cypriot side.

It is ironic that the Greek Cypriot administration, which criticizes the Turkish Cypriot side for taking measures to defend its rights and interests through establishing closer ties with Turkey, is on the one hand leaving the Turkish Cypriot side with no alternative in the face of the policies it is pursuing and, on the other, is itself actively working towards full integration with Greece. It is noteworthy in this context that military integration between the Greek Cypriot administration and Greece, which has been speedily implemented since the inception of the so-called "joint defence doctrine" in 1993, is virtually complete. After an unprecedented build-up of arms and armed forces over the last decade, including the hiring of professional soldiers from Greece and the acquisition of tanks and missiles from various sources, the Greek Cypriot adminstration is preparing to inaugurate the newly constructed Paphos military airbase, which is to be put to the service of the Greek air force. The Greek Defence Minister, Mr. Akis Cohachopoulos, is expected to be present at the inauguration ceremony to be held in October, and a number of Greek F-16 fighters are scheduled to arrive and land at the Paphos airbase at that time (Greek Cypriot press of 11 August 1997). In addition, the construction of a naval base

in Zyghi, South Cyprus, for use by the Greek navy is also proceeding. Furthermore, it is reported that the sophisticated S-300 missile system purchased by the Greek Cypriot administration will become operational in the spring of 1998, and that the Greek Cypriot military personnel to operate the system will be trained by the supplier country before its deployment in South Cyprus (Greek Cypriot daily To Vima dated 10 August 1997).

The Greek Cypriot side should refrain from pursuing policies which further complicate the search for a solution and engage in a meaningful dialogue with the Turkish Cypriot side rather than merely attending the talks for tactical reasons, namely, to buy time until European Union accession talks are scheduled to begin and to provide a smokescreen for its reckless policy of military escalation. If the Greek Cypriot side is for a negotiated settlement in Cyprus, it must come to terms with the existing realities and adhere to the basic parameters of a settlement that takes into account the political and sovereign equality of the two sides and also safeguards the balance between Turkey and Greece emanating from the 1960 Treaties.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aytuğ PLÜMER
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/649
20 August 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 20 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 1 to 15 August 1997 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance and engaged in acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

Your intervention is requested with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

These actions continue to alarm the civilian population and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek legal compensation for the damage being inflicted on the Iraqi people and the Iraqi State by these actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

97-22140 (E) 210897 210897

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Annex

Violations of Iraq's airspace and damage caused, 1-15 August 1997

1. In the northern region 84 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following cities and towns: Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Zakho, Aqrah, Mosul North, Badush, Ayn Sifni, Tall Kayf, Kalak, Baibo and Shaykhanah.

2. In the southern region 444 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Basrah, Maymunah, Chabaish, Artawi, Kut, Rifa'i, Hayy, Busayyah, Qal'at Salih, Bathah, Shinafiyah, Qurnah, Lasaf, Rumaythah, Safwan, Hamzah, Abu Sukhayr, Khidr, Uzayr, Nu'maniyah, Najaf and Diwaniyah.

3. On 12 occasions United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated the Republic of Iraq's airspace in the southern region before leaving in the direction of Kuwait.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/650
20 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SIERRA LEONE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I wish to bring to your most urgent attention and that of the membership of the Security Council the dastardly acts perpetrated by the criminal and illegal regime (Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC)/Revolutionary United Front (RUF)) against the people of Sierra Leone. As a result of the coup d'état of 25 May 1997, the overwhelming majority of the people of Sierra Leone have made abundantly clear their total opposition to the military junta. A very large proportion of the citizenry of Freetown, the capital, as well as other areas of the country have left the country and are now seeking refuge in various countries of the subregion and other parts of the world. Owing to the brutality demonstrated by the coup d'état makers on the day of the coup d'état and thereafter, those citizens remaining in the capital were urged to stay at home and keep out of the streets.

As a result of the profound anguish of those who are still enduring the criminal acts of the regime, the National Union of Sierra Leone Students (NUSS) decided to call for a pro-democracy march on 18 August 1997. A public notice issued by the students stated, inter alia: "It is high time we the majority of Sierra Leoneans opposed to this overthrow of democracy and blatant abuse of our rights and liberties speak out."

The illegal regime, fully cognizant of its unpopularity, was determined to prevent the pro-democracy march. It therefore decided to ban the march and threaten severe punishment should the students proceed with it.

The students as well as other groups such as youths, members of the Labour Congress, the Sierra Leone Teachers' Union, Sierra Leone Association of Journalists (SLAJ), the Women's National Salvation Front, and religious groups were not intimidated. A very large pro-democracy demonstration took place as planned in the Lungi area, where AFRC/RUF has no control. In Sierra Leone's second largest city, Bo, the demonstrations commenced but was broken up by the illegal regime. In Freetown, AFRC/RUF displayed massive demonstration of military force and actually used brute force against demonstrators. It was thus able to frustrate the legitimate rights of the citizens of Sierra Leone to demonstrate peacefully. By their excessive use of force and lack of respect for all democratic rights of the citizenry, AFRC/RUF killed two students who were

trying to take cover in the Nurses' Training Hostel near Connaught Hospital. Six students were seriously wounded and eight others sustained minor injuries. Some 60 to 70 demonstrators were arrested and many of them are still in detention. Furthermore, during the day three journalists who were covering the demonstrations were arrested and detained. To aggravate the agony of the people, the illegal regime on Monday, 18 August 1997, imposed a new curfew from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

You may recall that the Security Council in two presidential statements, issued on 11 July 1997 (S/PRST/1997/36) and on 6 August 1997 (S/PRST/1997/42), condemned the continuing violence and threats of violence by the junta towards the civilian population, foreign nationals and personnel of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) monitoring group, and called for an end to such acts of violence.

Despite these warnings, the junta, as mentioned above, has continued to inflict untold sufferings on the people of Sierra Leone. Regrettably, AFRC/RUF have not yet recognized that they are in no position to speak on behalf of Sierra Leone or to defend its national sovereignty. It was this lack of awareness of its illegality that led West Africa Magazine of 4 to 10 August 1997 to remind the junta leadership of the following considerations. In a timely editorial entitled "The time bomb ticking in Freetown". The editorial ends as follows:

> "Major Koroma said the same thing, more or less, during his nationwide broadcast. 'We stand', he declared, 'to defend the territorial integrity of Sierra Leone from any aggression, real or threatened; internal or external. Let no one doubt our resolve to do this to the last drop of our blood'.
>
> "Bockari and Koroma seem to be conveniently forgetting that they are at the helm of an illegal ship of state which has been roundly condemned by the entire international community. It is, of course, possible (as is now being rumoured) that the junta has been emboldened by a few external mavericks who are bent on mischief. But even these, if they do exist, must know that they cannot take on the rest of the world."

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) James O. C. JONAH
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1997/651
21 August 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 20 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to refer to our letter dated 5 August 1997 addressed to you transmitting a letter dated 2 August 1997 from Mr. Omar Mustafa Muntasser, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, concerning recent reports in the world news media to the effect that the United States of America has developed a new nuclear bomb (the B61-11) for use against targets in the Tarhunah area.

I should be grateful if you would have the letter in question circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abuzed Omar DORDA
Permanent Representative

97-22207 (E) 210897 210897

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Annex

Letter dated 2 August 1997 from the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council

The world news media have recently reported that the United States of America has developed a new nuclear bomb designed to penetrate underground facilities and installations and that the development of the bomb, known as the B61-11, was expedited so that it could be used against specific targets in the Tarhunah area of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Accusations against Libya have become an integral part of the established United States policy of seeking to undermine the stability of the country. You may be aware that recent years have seen a spate of accusations by the United States against Libya, including the charge that we have built secret underground installations in the Tarhunah area for the manufacture of chemical weapons. We proved to the world the falsehood of such allegations when it became clear that what was under construction in the Tarhunah area was merely a tunnel for water from the Great Man-Made River project without the remotest connection with military installations or anything of the kind.

This has not been the first such accusation. In the past, the United States Administration made the selfsame accusation in connection with the Rabtah complex. It was subsequently shown to the world that the plant was manufacturing medicinal drugs and related precursors, that this was the purpose for which it had originally been established and that it had no connection with any alleged chemical weapons.

The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya regards this new American weapon as a clear threat to its security and integrity and as reflecting the continued hostile and hegemonistic policy of the United States authorities, particularly since the weapon is primarily directed against us.

This dangerous development can only lead to increased tension in international relations. We are therefore prompted to request you officially to bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council and to have it circulated as a Council document.

(Signed) Omar Mustafa MUNTASSER
Secretary of the General People's
Committee for Foreign Liaison and
International Cooperation

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/652
21 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey the attached letter, dated 18 August 1997, which I have received from the Chairman of the International Monitoring Committee established pursuant to the mandate of the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB).

Attached to the letter is the first periodic report of the Member States participating in MISAB, as requested by the Security Council in its resolution 1125 (1997) of 6 August 1997.

I should be grateful if you would bring the attached letter and its enclosure to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

97-22225 (E) 220897 220897

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Annex

Letter dated 18 August 1997 from the Chairman of the International Monitoring Committee addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]

I have the honour to transmit the first report, covering the period from 6 to 18 August 1997, requested by the Security Council in paragraph 6 of resolution 1125 (1997) concerning the situation in the Central African Republic.

(Signed) General Amadou Toumani TOURÉ
Chairman of the International
Monitoring Committee

Enclosure

First report to the Security Council pursuant to resolution 1125 (1997) concerning the situation in the Central African Republic

(18 August 1997)

INTRODUCTION

1. On 6 August 1997, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1125 (1997), in which it approved the continued conduct by Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB) of the operation to achieve its objective to facilitate the return to peace and security by monitoring the implementation of the Bangui Agreements. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council authorized the Member States participating in MISAB and those States providing logistical support to ensure the security and freedom of movement of their personnel. It decided that that authorization would be limited to an initial period of three months, after which the Council would assess the situation on the basis of the reports submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations at least every two weeks by the Member States participating in MISAB.

2. This is the first such report, which the Security Council requested the Member States participating in MISAB to provide within 14 days after the adoption of resolution 1125 (1997). It was prepared by the International Monitoring Committee to supervise the implementation of the Bangui Agreements, which includes the representatives of the States members of the International Mediation Committee (Gabon, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali), in collaboration with the MISAB Command, which consists of high-ranking officers representing all of the Member States participating in MISAB, including Senegal and Togo.

3. This report, in addition to providing a brief introduction to MISAB and its operations, describes developments in the situation in the Central African Republic from 6 August 1997, when resolution 1125 (1997) was adopted, to the present.

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

4. Both the International Monitoring Committee to supervise the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements are under the political authority of General Amadou Toumani Touré, former President of the Republic of Mali, Chairman of the International Monitoring Committee and personal representative of the heads of State concerned.

5. The International Monitoring Committee to supervise the implementation of the Bangui Agreements, chaired by General Touré, includes one representative of each of the four heads of State of the members of the International Mediation

Committee, as well as a consultant from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), who acts as a diplomatic adviser to the Committee.

6. Thus, the International Monitoring Committee to supervise the implementation of th Bangui Agreements is the body which directs the actions of MISAB, since it receives the necessary political guidance directly from the heads of State concerned, and especially from the President of the Gabonese Republic, who is Chairman of the International Mediation Committee. As such, it is the negotiating body among the various parties to the Central African crisis (President of the Republic, Government, presidential majority, group of 11 opposition political parties, moderate opposition parties or CODEPO, centrists, former rebels, loyalist members of the armed forces, trade unions, civil society). As its name indicates, the International Monitoring Committee is primarily responsible for the political monitoring of the Bangui Agreements.

7. The International Monitoring Committee has adopted a plan of action which reflects the gist of the main provisions of the Bangui Agreements in the form of a timetable, which can be outlined as follows:

- Formation of a government of national union;

- Adoption of an amnesty law covering those who committed offences in the context of the third rebellion;

- Disarmament (surrender of weapons by the former rebels in honour and dignity, and recovery of weapons by MISAB from militias and civilian populations);

- Implementation of the recommendations of the General Meeting on National Defence;

- Situation of former heads of State;

- Suspension of the parliamentary audit;

- Final phase of national reconciliation through a number of actions aimed at consolidating peace and security (organization of regional and sectoral awareness-raising seminars, organization of a National Reconciliation Conference, elaboration of an electoral code, access by political parties to the State media and other measures).

8. MISAB is under the patronage of President El Hadj Omar Bongo of Gabon, Senior Head of State of the International Mediation Committee. It is under the political authority of General Amadou Toumani Touré, Chairman of the International Monitoring Committee. While it was initially under the command of Brigadier General Edjo Edouard Nkili of Gabon, since 2 August 1997 it has been headed by General Augustin Mombo Moukagni of Gabon, assisted by a Chief of Staff (Colonel Talla Niang of Senegal), a Legal Counsel (Colonel Sizing Walla of Togo) and the heads of each of the six contingents.

COOPERATION WITH THE CENTRAL AFRICAN AUTHORITIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

9. Since its arrival in Bangui in February 1997, MISAB, which is a neutral and impartial force, has been of considerable help in creating the climate of security which has emerged over a period of days, weeks and months. After many operations designed to deter and respond to flagrant provocations, it has managed to contain the organized crime, hold-ups and other armed robberies which had sown terror in the city of Bangui and in the country's interior.

10. MISAB was deployed to complement the actions of the various security services, which had been weakened by the rebellion.

11. Pursuant to its mandate, the International Monitoring Committee maintains constant contact with the various Central African authorities to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the Bangui Agreements. In this connection, it is regularly consulted both by the President of the Republic and Head of State and by the Prime Minister and Head of Government, as well as by the National Assembly, on a considerable number of issues concerning the life of the Central African nation.

12. The International Monitoring Committee to supervise the implementation of the Bangui Agreements, acting on behalf of MISAB and/or on its own behalf, maintains regular contacts with international organizations, including UNDP and foreign diplomatic missions based in Bangui, with a view to requesting their diplomatic, financial and material support for mediation initiatives in the Central African Republic.

DEPLOYMENT OF THE FORCE

13. At the time of the Summit Meeting of Heads of State and Government of France and Africa, held in Ouagadougou in December 1996, Bangui, the capital of the Central African Republic, was in the throes of a fratricidal conflict. This attracted the attention of the heads of State, who immediately delegated four of their number in response to the request made at the Summit by the President of the Central African Republic, Ange-Félix Patassé, through his Minister for Foreign Affairs at the time, Michel Gbezera-Bria (currently Prime Minister).

14. The four heads of State delegated to Bangui (President El Hadj Omar Bongo of Gabon, President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso, President Idriss Deby of Chad and President Alpha Oumar Konaré of Mali) succeeded, after difficult negotiations, in obtaining a truce, and called on the loyalist forces and the rebels, as a temporary measure, to maintain their respective positions as at the date of signature of the truce.

15. At the request of the mediator, and with the agreement of the Conference on Consensus-building and Dialogue, held in Bangui from 11 to 16 January 1997, the above-mentioned four heads of State decided to send an inter-African force with logistical support from France. This force, known as the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements, includes, in addition to troops from Gabon, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali (the countries members of the

International Mediation Committee), troops from Senegal and Togo, as a result of the decision of President Abdou Diouf and President Gnassingbé Eyadema to contribute to this gesture of African solidarity.

16. The activities of MISAB are governed by the mandate assigned to it by the heads of State concerned (see document S/1997/561). These daily activities are many and complex, and can be summed up as actions aimed at preventing confrontation between the two main forces in question: the loyalists of the Central African Armed Forces and the former rebels.

17. The MISAB force currently consists of six contingents with a strength of 796 soldiers (officers, non-commissioned officers and other ranks), distributed as follows:

Burkina Faso	114
Mali	113
Senegal	153
Togo	120
Gabon	149
Chad	147

18. Owing to the development of organized crime, with the passive or active complicity of the former rebels, the activities of MISAB have been extended, with the agreement of the parties concerned, to operations to maintain security in the various neighbourhoods. In a city divided into zones controlled by either loyalists or former rebels, MISAB emerged, after the withdrawal of the French operational assistance units, as the only force that could circulate everywhere; thus, it was even called upon to perform social and humanitarian functions.

19. MISAB receives logistical support from the following sources:

(a) Participating States: Each State with troops in Bangui provides its personnel (officers, non-commissioned officers and other ranks) with their regular pay and supplies them with weapons;

(b) France: France, which was an observer of the Bangui Agreements, agreed to provide logistical support to the various contingents as follows:

- Payment of the soldiers' total food allowance and daily subsistence allowance at the rates currently applicable to Central African military personnel;
- Payment of rents for the buildings used by military personnel and the MISAB Command;
- Provision of tactical and support vehicles for the force;
- Supply of fuel and vehicle maintenance;
- Supply of office equipment.

An overall evaluation of the cost of deploying MISAB in Bangui cannot be conducted until the end of the mission. However, taking all expenses into account, the cost of the logistical support provided to MISAB by France amounts to some 350 million CFA francs per month, or about $600,000;

(c) Central African Government: Vehicles for use by command personnel;

(d) Organization of African Unity (OAU): Special grant in the amount of $40,000 in March 1997 to assist the various contingents. A second special grant of $60,000 has been made jointly to the International Monitoring Committee and MISAB.

20. Since the signing of the Truce Agreement of 28 June 1997 and the Ceasefire Agreement of 2 July 1997, the following weapons have been deposited at the residence of the Ambassador of France in Bangui for surrender to the International Monitoring Committee and MISAB:

Heavy weapons:

120-mm mortars	Surrendered:	2 out of a total of 4
81-mm mortars	Surrendered:	4 out of a total of 15
60-mm mortars	Surrendered:	7 out of a total of 19
14.5-mm machine-guns	Surrendered:	5 out of a total of 6
12.7-mm machine-guns	Surrendered:	1 out of a total of 3
75-mm recoilless guns	Surrendered:	2 out of a total of 2
73-mm anti-tank rocket launchers	Surrendered:	62 out of a total of 67
Rocket-propelled grenades	Surrendered:	4 out of a total of 11
Total:	Surrendered:	87 out of a total of 107 (81.30 per cent)

Light weapons:

Handguns	Surrendered:	2 out of a total of 96
Sub-machine guns	Surrendered:	209 out of a total of 456
Assault rifles	Surrendered:	150 out of a total of 552
MAS 36 rifles	Surrendered:	349 out of a total of 1,133
Light machine-guns	Surrendered:	38 out of a total of 67
.30-calibre machine-guns	Surrendered:	13 out of a total of 17
Total:	Surrendered:	761 out of a total of 2,201 (34.43 per cent)

21. In the course of the various operations conducted by MISAB, and particularly during the confrontations of 22 and 23 March and 20 to 26 June, the force suffered the following losses:

- 6 dead (3 Chadian soldiers, 2 Gabonese soldiers and 1 Senegalese soldier)

- 20 wounded (13 Chadian soldiers, 5 Senegalese soldiers, 1 Malian soldier and 1 Gabonese soldier).

22. Since the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement on 2 July 1997, MISAB has participated, on the basis of a consensus, in joint security patrols consisting of MISAB personnel, loyalists and rebels in all areas of the city of Bangui.

23. Moreover, the Technical Commission on Disarmament, presided over by Lieutenant-Colonel Evariste Martial Konzzale, Minister to the Office of the Minister for Territorial Administration, who is responsible for public security and disarmament, has intensified his awareness-raising activities thorough a methodically organized campaign to recover the rest of the weapons.

24. The Security Council's adoption of resolution 1125 (1997) had a catalytic effect on developments in the situation in the Central African Republic. The group of 11 opposition political parties, which had decided to suspend, as from 6 May 1997, the participation in the Government of the ministers belonging to its ranks, met with the Prime Minister and Head of Government in the presence of the Committee on 9 August 1997 and confirmed, in a joint communiqué, that it has ended the suspension. This will allow the Government of Action in Defence of Democracy, which is a type of government of national union, to be reconstituted.

25. In addition, President Patassé, in order to expedite the process of national reconciliation, presided over an important meeting on Tuesday, 12 August 1997, which brought together the entire Central African political community, the Government (with the participation of all members of the International Monitoring Committee) and a delegation from the MISAB Command. This meeting, which launched a new era in the country's political life (that of a resolute march towards peace), will be followed by others after the Government has been reconstituted.

Conclusions

26. The current experience with the Central African crisis is unique, and is all the more stimulating in that it is unlike any previous experience. The African mediation in Bangui, with its strengths and weaknesses, gives an idea of what Africans can do to settle internal conflicts on their continent. However, it is important to point out that, owing to the insufficiency of the African countries' own resources, logistical support from the international community, along the lines of the support which France has provided to MISAB and which remains open to contributions from all other States, remains a necessity.

27. The adoption of resolution 1125 (1997), which was hailed by the entire Central African political community, the whole of Africa and the international community, is perceived as a recognition of the beneficial role being played by MISAB in synergy with the International Monitoring Committee to supervise the implementation of the Bangui Agreements.

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S/1997/653
21 August 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 21 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to notify you of continued violations of the ceasefire resolution and the Tehran agreement concerning the area of separation between Iraq and Iran that were committed by the Iranian side between 20 June and 16 August 1997, as shown in the list annexed hereto.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

97-22265 (E) 220897 220897

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Annex

Iranian violations of the ceasefire and the 1991 Tehran agreement between 20 June and 16 August 1997

1. 20 June 1997

At 2145 hours five GC rifle rounds were fired from the Iranian side at coordinates 9275 in the direction of our units at coordinates 9274 and 9174 (1:100,000 map of Kharnubiyah).

2. 21 June 1997

At 2100 hours four masked men in civilian dress carrying Kalashnikov assault rifles on board a small white Iranian fibreglass boat fired on an Iraqi fishing boat at coordinates 5231 (1:100,000 map of Saybah), wounding the fishermen Adil Jasim Muhammad and Qaysar Sami Jasim.

3. 23 June 1997

At 1100 hours an Iranian helicopter flying above the boundary line proceeded to reconnoitre the positions of Fourth Company, Third Battalion, First Border Brigade at coordinates 88049, those of Third Company, First Battalion, First Border Brigade at coordinates 8011, and Third Battalion headquarters at coordinates 8108.

4. 25 June 1997

At 1345 hours two Iranian helicopters were seen coming from the rear towards the area opposite our units at coordinates 6131. They flew for 5 minutes inside Iranian territory at a distance of 4 kilometres from the international boundary before heading north.

5. 25 June 1997

At 1415 hours two Iranian helicopters were seen towards the Iranian rear opposite our units at coordinates 5646. They flew for 10 minutes inside Iranian territory at a distance of 4 kilometres from the international boundary before returning towards the rear.

6. 25 June 1997

At 1000 hours an Iranian reconnaissance aircraft landed in the area opposite our units in Wadi Abu Gharb at coordinates 8905. It remained there for 10 minutes while four persons in military dress alighted from it, and it then flew along the chain of hills that forms the boundary.

7. 26 June 1997

An Iranian helicopter appeared beyond the Iranian post at coordinates 8905, 2 kilometres inside Iranian territory, and proceeded to reconnoitre our units

towards Wadi Khuwaysah at coordinates 955015. The helicopter was in camouflage colours and flew at an altitude of 2,000 metres. It hovered for 10 minutes and then headed towards the Iranian rear.

8. 27 June 1997

The Iranians established a new post opposite our units in Wadi Abu Gharb at coordinates 8409 with a complement of 10 to 12 men. They were accommodated in a permanent fashion in the existing positions on the chain of hills along the border, which were strengthened and reconfigured for the purpose. They are engaged in observing our units and the border road.

9. 13 July 1997

At 0400 hours Jum'ah Salim Hatim al-Nawfali (born 1970, employed as a fisherman and residing in the Uzayr district of Maysan Governorate) set out for his regular work of fishing in the eastern marshes of the Uzayr district. An Iranian military patrol that was near the border in the area fired at him, and he was hit in the abdomen and killed.

10. 15 July 1997

At 0030 hours individuals from the Iranian position at the Mimak post located at coordinates 8617 (1:100,000 map of Mandali) fired three illumination flares of different colours and five or six 60-millimetre mortar bombs towards the Iranian rear, as well as about 30 rounds from small arms.

11. 16 July 1997

At 1900 hours the Iranian side erected two metal observation towers, each about 5 metres high, on the Iranian shore opposite the Ziyadiyah area. One was at the post at coordinates 415550 and the other at the post at coordinates 425540 (1:100,000 map of Saybah).

12. 22 July 1997

At 1200 hours three men in civilian clothing carrying GC rifles on board a red Iranian fibreglass patrol boat seized a wooden Iraqi fishing boat while it was at work opposite the Ziyadiyah area and took it to the Iranian post at coordinates 426541 (1:100,000 map of Saybah). There were three Iraqi fishermen on board; Ghalib Jabir, Kamil Abd al-Wahid and Shakir Abd al-Rahman.

13. 23 July 1997

At 1400 hours elements from the Iranian post mentioned in paragraph 12 above used the Iraqi fishing boat they had seized in carrying out a patrol of the area. At 0800 hours on 24 July the Iraqi boat was seen moored at the same post, and at 0200 hours on 25 July the Iranian side released the Iraqi fishermen who had been abducted.

14. 25 July 1997

At 1130 hours a khaki-coloured Iranian helicopter was seen coming from Wadi Khuwaysah towards the post located at coordinates 890050. It flew along inside Iranian territory at a distance of 1 kilometre from the boundary line and at an altitude of 1,000 metres. It then withdrew towards the Iranian rear.

15. 26 July 1997

At 1400 hours an Iranian military helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear. It landed in the Naft-e Shah area at coordinates 4560 (1:100,000 map of Balad Ruz) and three soldiers whose features could not be distinguished alighted. They were taken in a military jeep to the Naft-e Shah complex, where they remained for one hour. At 1500 hours the helicopter returned towards the Iranian rear with the men in question.

16. 29 July 1997

At 2230 hours a helicopter came from the Iranian rear to the Iranian post opposite our units at coordinates 9083 (Kut Sawadi). It then returned towards the Iranian rear.

17. 4 August 1997

At 1040 hours a khaki-coloured Iranian helicopter flying at high altitude was seen coming from the Iranian rear towards the Iranian Khusrawi post at coordinates 4404 (1:100,000 map of Khanaqin). It then headed towards the Iraqi Yasin post at coordinates 4201 (1:100,000 map of Khanaqin) before returning towards the Iranian rear.

18. 7 August 1997

At 0900 hours an Iranian military helicopter flying at an altitude of 100 to 150 metres was seen coming from the Iranian rear at coordinates 4664 and heading towards Hawd Sumar. At 0150 hours the same helicopter was seen flying opposite the Harran post at coordinates 5029 at an altitude of 150 to 200 metres following the border strip opposite our units. At 1000 hours it returned towards the Iranian rear.

19. 10 August 1997

At 1700 hours four small Iranian fibreglass patrol boats fitted with medium machine-guns were seen near Mina' al-Bakr at coordinates 8686 (1:100,000 map of Mina' al-Bakr). They were pursued by Iraqi patrol boats and made their escape.

20. 16 August 1997

At 1200 hours the Iranian side proceeded to build a 2-metre-high observation point on the earth embankment located at the trading post opposite the Arafat post at coordinates 9864 (1:100,000 map of Zurbatiyah).

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S/1997/654
22 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ALBANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the following comments on your last report on the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) (S/1997/631), discussed two days ago in the Security Council.

Having studied the report attentively, we have noticed with regret that there are some inaccurate statements in paragraph 17. We express our concern that the information that has been provided to you does not correspond to reality and is not based on the current facts. According to our information, during the unification congress of two major ethnic Albanian political parties in Tetovo, in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, there was no resolution or statement released by the leaders or on their behalf calling for parallel government structures, autonomous institutions or a pan-Albanian parliament and ethnic regionalization.

As was stated in the letter dated 16 July 1997 from the Albanian Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed to you (A/52/254-S/1997/567, annex), which is still under your consideration, Albania and the Albanians are trying to make their contribution to peace and stability in the still turbulent Balkan region. It is undoubtedly important to understand that the full integration and equal participation of the Albanian population in the life of that country is crucial for its durable stability and for the very existence of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

May I ask your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pellumb KULLA
Permanent Representative

97-22315 (E) 220897

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Security Council

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S/1997/655
22 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 21 August 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations stating that Mr. John Grainger has been appointed alternate representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

97-22321 (E) 220897

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A/51/964
S/1997/656
22 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 58
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 21 August 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw to your attention the most recent acts of vandalism and desecration of several historic monuments and places of worship in the Turkish occupied area of the Republic of Cyprus, namely, the Churches of the Virgin Mary near Prastio, of Apostle Andreas in the vicinity of Kyrenia, of the Virgin Mary in Pano Zodia, of St. Sergios and St. Paraskevi in the village of Agios Sergios, near ancient Salamis.

These are the latest in a long series of grave and recurrent cases of systematic pillaging and obliteration of the island's archaeological, historic and religious monuments for which Turkey, as the occupying Power, must be held fully and exclusively accountable.

On behalf of the Government of Greece I wish to protest against these recent inadmissible acts, which form part of Turkey's scheme to extirpate and annihilate the cultural and religious heritage of Cyprus in violation of international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Christos G. ZACHARAKIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

97-22353 (E) 220897

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Security Council

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S/1997/657
22 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF GEORGIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 14 August 1997, at the invitation of the Government of Georgia, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Mr. Yevgeny Primakov, arrived in Tbilisi. He was accompanied by a delegation of Abkhaz authorities headed by Mr. Vladislav Ardzinba.

The negotiations were held between the delegations of the parties, with the participation of the Russian Foreign Minister and also personally, between the President of Georgia, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze, and Mr. Vladislav Ardzinba. A joint statement was signed as a result (see annex).

The Tbilisi meeting came about as a result of the initiative of the President of the Russian Federation, Mr. Boris Yeltsin, and with the efforts of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

The Government of Georgia views this round of negotiations as a significant political event, the major achievement of which was the overcoming of the complex psychological barrier.

A good perspective has emerged also for the negotiations on the economic reconstruction of the region, held as a sequel to the Tbilisi meeting, upon the arrival of the State Minister of Georgia and the Ministers of Energetic, Transportation and Communication to Sukhumi.

The Tbilisi meeting has proved the necessity to develop the Geneva process, a course of peaceful dialogue, which instils hope that the efforts of the Russian Federation and the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia, under the auspices of the United Nations, will yield fruitful results.

May I ask your kind assistance in having the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) George VOLSKI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

97-22335 (E) 220897 220897

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Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement on the meeting between the Georgian and Abkhaz parties

(Tbilisi, 14 August 1997)

The parties note with satisfaction that the arrival in Tbilisi of the Abkhaz delegation headed by V. Ardzinba and its negotiations with the Georgian delegation headed by E. Shevardnadze, with the participation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Y. Primakov, will undoubtedly give positive impetus to the process of a peaceful settlement.

The participants in the meeting noted with satisfaction the role of the Russian Federation in the Georgian-Abkhaz settlement, as clearly manifested in the initiative by the President of the Russian Federation, B. N. Yeltsin, of 1 August 1997.

On the anniversary of the start of armed actions in Abkhazia, 14 August 1997, the representatives of the Georgian and Abkhaz parties declare their determination to put an end to the conflict that has divided them and restore relations of peace and mutual respect.

The parties are convinced that the time has come to embark on a course leading to peace and prosperity, and, with a sense of dignity and mutual tolerance, to act jointly in a spirit of compromise and reconciliation.

The parties have assumed an obligation not to resort to arms to resolve the differences that divide them and not under any circumstances to permit a renewal of bloodshed. Any differences of opinion will be resolved exclusively by peaceful political means, through negotiations and consultations both on a bilateral basis and with the assistance and facilitation of the Russian Federation, under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of representatives of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

It was noted that it had been possible to reach agreement on a number of key problems of the settlement. At the same time, on certain issues substantial differences still remain.

The parties agreed on the need to maintain constant for the purpose of resolving the problems that gave rise to the conflict.

For the Georgian side:

E. Shevardnadze

For the Abkhaz side:

V. Ardzinba

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S/1997/658
22 August 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 20 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LUXEMBOURG TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to your attention the text of the statement by the Presidency of the European Union concerning the peace process in Angola issued on 13 August 1997 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and of its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean-Louis WOLZFELD
Permanent Representative of Luxembourg
to the United Nations

97-22347 (E) 220897 220897

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Annex

Statement dated 13 August 1997 by the Presidency of the European Union on the peace process in Angola

The European Union notes with considerable concern the failure of the União para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) to make any significant progress towards meeting the demilitarization demands set out in paragraph 13 of United Nations Security Council resolution 1118 of 30 June 1997. Over six weeks have elapsed since that resolution was adopted, but despite frequent reminders, notably in statements by the President of the Security Council and the peace process Mediation and the Troika of Observers on 23 July and 4 August respectively, UNITA has still not provided credible information regarding its armed personnel.

It is also to be highly regretted that UNITA has not yet enabled the process of extending State administration throughout Angola to be resumed, that it has not yet taken the measures to transform "Vorgan" into a non-partisan radio station and that it continues to disrupt the smooth running of the demobilization programme.

The European Union welcomes the active participation of UNITA in the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and the National Assembly, but believes that the continuing reluctance of the movement's leadership to complete its Lusaka Protocol obligations, resorting instead to delaying tactics, is calling into serious question the genuineness of its commitment to the peace process. Noting that the Angolan situation is shortly to be considered once more by the Security Council on the basis of a report from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the European Union calls upon UNITA to demonstrate clearly that such fears are unfounded by fulfilling its remaining tasks without further delay.

In particular, the European Union appeals to the UNITA leadership to provide immediately and fully the information that has been demanded on its military personnel and to arrange for its complete verification by the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) and subsequent demobilization.

It is the view of the European Union that further failure on the part of UNITA to meet its obligations will almost certainly make unavoidable the imposition of additional measures as outlined in earlier Security Council resolutions, notably resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993.

Meanwhile, the European Union is disturbed by the persistent tension in various parts of the country, and strongly urges the Government of Angola and UNITA to do all that they can to bring about an improvement in the situation, and in particular to refrain from the use of force in accordance with their Lusaka Protocol commitments.

Finally, the European Union commends the efforts made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Troika of Observers to help achieve a lasting peace in Angola.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

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22 August 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 20 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LUXEMBOURG TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to your attention the text of the statement by the Presidency of the European Union concerning the situation in Cambodia issued on 14 August 1997 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and of its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean-Louis WOLZFELD
Permanent Representative of Luxembourg
to the United Nations

97-22341 (E) 220897 220897

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Annex

Statement by the Presidency of the European Union concerning the situation in Cambodia

The European Union continues to be concerned at the situation in Cambodia. Recalling its statement of 7 July 1997, it hereby renews its support for the mediation efforts made by the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and confirmed at the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs on 11 August in Singapore. The European Union notes with interest the fact that ASEAN does not rule out the possibility of organizing an informal meeting of all the involved parties with a view to the restoration of political stability in Cambodia.

The European Union applauds the constructive role played by His Majesty King Sihanouk in the search for a solution to this crisis.

The European Union appeals for the immediate cessation of all violence in Cambodia, particularly in the north-west regions. It is continuing to monitor the development of the situation closely as it is one of the major donors of aid to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Lastly, the European Union points out that the Paris Agreements must be fully observed and reiterates the importance it attaches to the holding of free multi-party elections in May 1998 to which all the democratic political parties should be admitted. With that in mind, the European Union stresses the importance of putting in place the legal and institutional setup, the Constitutional Council and the Council of Magistrates, and the necessary legislative framework, such as a law on political parties and an electoral code.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1997/660
25 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the command of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Major-General Stanislaw Franciszek Woźniak of Poland, who has been the Force Commander of UNIFIL since April 1995, will relinquish his command on 30 September 1997. Following consultations with the Governments concerned, it is my intention to appoint Major-General Jioje Konouse Konrote of Fiji as the next Force Commander of UNIFIL.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

97-22418 (E) 250897

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/661
25 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 19 August 1997 (S/1997/660) regarding your intention to appoint Major-General Jioje Knouse Konrote of Fiji to succeed Major-General Stanislaw Franciszek Woźniak of Poland as Force Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and agree with the proposal made therein.

(Signed) John WESTON
President of the Security Council

97-22424 (E) 250897

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/662
25 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the texts of the statements adopted by the Central Election Committee (annex I) and Milli Majlis (Parliament) (annex II) of the Azerbaijan Republic in connection with the so-called "presidential elections" in the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijan Republic.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eldar KOULIEV
Permanent Representative

97-22412 (E) 260897 260897

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Annex I

[Original: Russian]

Statement of 15 August 1997 by the Central Election Commission of Azerbaijan on the new so-called "elections of the President of the Nagorny Karabakh region" planned in the occupied territory of the Nagorny Karabakh region

According to a report disseminated by the mass media, there are plans for holding on 1 September 1997 in the occupied territory of the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic new so-called "elections of the President of the Nagorny Karabakh region".

This provocative action by the Republic of Armenia, whose aim is to create a puppet regime in the occupied territory of the Azerbaijani Republic, is yet another manifestation of Armenia's display of shameless disregard for the basic principles adopted at the Lisbon Summit of Heads of State and Government of the member countries of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in 1996 and aimed at resolving the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict.

The Central Electoral Commission of Azerbaijan states that the conduct of this activity at a time when an occupation regime is in existence in the territory of the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic contradicts the basic principles and norms of international law, the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, the decisions of the 1994 Budapest Summit meeting, the principles of the 1996 Summit meeting and the Constitution and legislation of the Azerbaijani Republic. As a result of the conduct of ethnic cleansing in the territory where the occupation regime has been established, more than 50,000 local inhabitants of Azerbaijani nationality were forcibly expelled.

Such provocative actions by the separatist leaders of the Armenians in Nagorny Karabakh, at a time when positive trends are emerging towards a just and decisive resolution of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of the Azerbaijani Republic and the granting of broad autonomy to Nagorny Karabakh, once again demonstrate that the separatists, consolidating the results of the aggression committed against Azerbaijan, intend to nullify the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk group of OSCE and thereby to destroy the peacemaking process.

The Central Electoral Commission of Azerbaijan states that lawful State structures can be established in the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic only after the decisive resolution of the conflict and the return of the Azerbaijani population which has been resettled to their places of permanent residence, and with their active participation.

The Central Electoral Commission of Azerbaijan states that the planned elections in the Nagorny Karabakh territory of the Azerbaijani Republic are unlawful, and their results will have no legal force.

The Central Electoral Commission of Azerbaijan calls on the international community to condemn the elections planned by the authorities of the Republic of Armenia and the Armenian separatists in the Nagorny Karabakh region, and expresses the hope that the Co-Chairmen and members of the Minsk group will take the necessary steps to ensure that these elections do not take place.

Annex II

[Original: Russian]

Statement of 16 August 1997 by the Milli Majlis of Azerbaijan on the conduct of the new so-called "elections of the President of the Nagorny Karabakh region" planned in the occupied territories of the Nagorny Karabakh region

As is well known, there are plans for holding in the occupied territories of the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic on 1 September 1997 new so-called "elections of the President of the Nagorny Karabakh region". This provocative action by the Republic of Armenia means the creation by any means of obstacles to a peaceful resolution of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, and open and blatant disregard for all the efforts made by prestigious international organizations in this direction.

The whole world is aware of the untiring and self-sacrificing activity of the President of the Azerbaijani Republic, Mr. Heydar Aliyev, in recent years, aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict. As a result, at the Lisbon Summit of OSCE 53 States supported the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, the principles for a peaceful settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict which has lasted for years and of the Nagorny Karabakh problem were defined, and major impetus was given to the peace process. The new Co-Chairmen of the Minsk group of OSCE put forward fruitful proposals for the signing of a major political agreement. Yet another successful démarche of Azerbaijan's diplomacy, and its great triumph, was the visit by the President of Azerbaijan, Mr. Heydar Aliyev, to the United States of America, his meeting with the President of the United States, Mr. Bill Clinton, and the important documents signed in the White House.

Undoubtedly, the emergence of the Azerbaijani Republic into the international arena and its achievements in domestic and foreign policy have aroused fear in the Republic of Armenia and among its protectors.

The Armenian nationalists and the forces which support them, seeing that the just position of Azerbaijan has received support in prestigious international organizations and the backing of the super-Powers, have clearly become aware that they are isolated in the international arena.

However, the Armenian separatists, having lost all opportunities, have not given up hope of establishing a second Armenian state on the territory of Azerbaijan, and through the holding of the new so-called "presidential elections" in the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic, are flouting world public opinion and trying to stop the advance of the peace process. However, historic justice and international legal principles cannot be trampled upon. Truth, justice and international law are on the side of Azerbaijan.

These perfidious designs of the Armenian aggressors are nothing other than a provocation which contradicts all principles and norms of international law,

the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, the decisions of the Budapest and Lisbon Summits of OSCE and the Constitution and laws of the Azerbaijani Republic. The political leaders of the Republic of Armenia and their apprentices the separatist leaders of the Armenian community in Nagorny Karabakh are through these actions pursuing the objective of nullifying the purposeful activity conducted in the name of peace by the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk group of OSCE and all its members.

In connection with the preparation of this notorious provocative act of sabotage, the Milli Majlis of Azerbaijan states that the new so-called "presidential elections" planned to be held in the occupied territory of the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic contradict all the principles and norms of international law, and that if these elections are held they can have no legal result.

The Milli Majlis of Azerbaijan, addressing all the parliaments of the world and prestigious international organizations, in particular the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk group of OSCE and its members, calls on them to condemn and regard as unlawful the new so-called "presidential elections" planned to be held in the occupied territory of the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic.

Murtuz ALESKEROV
Chairman of the Milli Majlis of Azerbaijan

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/1997/663
25 August 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 25 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that when the Vietnamese ship Kwang Myong, laden with 4,000 tons of detergent imported from Viet Nam under the terms of the memorandum of understanding between Iraq and the United Nations, was in sight of Iraqi territorial waters on its way to Iraq, the United States navy subjected it to a search. The crew was interrogated over a period of three days and nights before being ordered either to turn back and abandon its journey to Iraq, or throw into the sea some electrical equipment (a refrigerator, a television, a video and a piano), which was the property of the ship's crew. Pursuant to that order, the crew and the United States forces threw the electrical equipment into the sea.

We request you to intervene with the Government of the United States with a view to halting these provocative actions and the obstacles being raised to the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between Iraq and the United Nations, and in order to ensure that the articles approved by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) are delivered and that such actions are not repeated, as they constitute a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the precepts of international law. We assert the right of Iraq to compensation for the damage caused by such acts, in accordance with the principle of international responsibility.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

97-22442 (E) 260897 260897

UNITED NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/664
25 August 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 21 August 1997 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, calling attention to the fact that Turkish military operations in northern Iraq are continuing to violate Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity and urging the United Nations to meet its responsibilities as laid down in the Charter and halt the intimidation and aggression to which Iraq is constantly being subjected.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

97-22448 (E) 260897 260897

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Annex

Letter dated 21 August 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the letter dated 14 July 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey addressed to you (S/1997/552, annex), I should like to point out that while it states that Turkey's "policy is based ... on respect for the independence, sovereignty, political unity and territorial integrity of Iraq", what is actually taking place is totally inconsistent with the tenor of the letter. The Turkish armed attacks on Iraq's territory and people in the country's northern governorates are continuing on the pretext of clearing the area of the presence established by the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK), which has "constituted a major security threat to the local population".

Despite Turkish official statements to the effect that the incursion carried out by the Turkish armed forces was limited in scope and duration and that the forces in question, as the letter also states, began their withdrawal from northern Iraq on 20 June 1997, the statement made by an official spokesman for the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 23 June 1997 indicated that "the withdrawal of these forces depends on their success in achieving their objectives". With this statement, Turkey thus accords itself the right and the authority to determine a date on which to halt its military operations whenever it so wishes, in accordance with its own assessments and without regard for the obligations that are incumbent upon it under international law and the Charter of the United Nations and that require it to refrain from engaging in any actions that constitute an encroachment on the security and sovereignty of other States. No one knows when Turkey will decide that such success has been achieved, inasmuch as Turkish military operations are still under way in northern Iraq, violating Iraq's sovereignty, posing a threat to its security and territorial integrity and creating further innocent civilian victims.

The forces in question carried out 19 military operations between 20 June (the date withdrawal was announced) and 12 August 1997. This clearly demonstrates that Turkey is persisting in its attacks on Iraq's territory and in threatening the safety and security of Iraq's people.

The violations committed by Turkey are clearly in breach of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations as enshrined in the 1970 Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2625 (XXV).

What the Turkish Government is doing cannot contribute to ensuring peace and stability in the area, as the Minister claims is the case in his letter. It rather represents yet another threat to the security and safety of the people of Iraq to be added to those resulting from the anomalous situation created by the United States of America and its coalition partners in using Turkish territory and Turkish military bases to intimidate Iraq with the approval of the Turkish Government.

By virtue of their being neighbours, the relationship between Iraq and Turkey is based on deeply rooted historical, cultural and human ties. The attacks by the Turkish armed forces on the people of Iraq, the repeated bombardment of Iraqi towns and villages and the violation of Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity and airspace undermine these foundations, are incompatible with the principles of good neighbourliness and the 1926 Iraq-Turkey boundary agreement and represent a further element jeopardizing peace and security in the region.

As I have said in my previous letters, the Turkish Government bears full international responsibility for the acts of aggression it commits inside Iraqi territory and for all their consequences, regardless of the alleged reasons it gives.

The Government of Iraq reserves its legitimate right under international law to determine an appropriate response to this brutal military aggression and to seek compensation for the damage caused by these Turkish violations of Iraq's territory and airspace and for the human suffering inflicted on Iraqi citizens by these repeated acts of aggression.

At the same time, the Government of the Republic of Iraq renews its call to the Government of Turkey to reconsider its dangerous policy, which clearly contributes to perpetuating the anomalous situation in northern Iraq in cooperation with the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom, of implementing a dangerous scheme for interference in the internal affairs of Iraq.

As, through you, I reiterate my country's call to Turkey to respect Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity, I express the hope that the United Nations will meet its responsibilities as laid down in the Charter and that it will halt the intimidation and aggression to which my country is constantly being subjected.

I transmit to you herewith an enclosure giving information on Turkish attacks on Iraq's territory and people between 4 June and 12 August 1997.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

Enclosure

Turkish attacks on Iraqi territory, 4 June-12 August 1997

1. Between 0745 and 1145 hours on 4 June 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with 10 sorties. The violations were centred on the Zakho, Amadiyah and Baibo areas.

2. Between 1023 and 1630 hours on 5 June 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with four sorties. The violations were centred on the Baibo and Baibo North areas.

3. Between 1318 and 1403 hours on 6 June 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with one sortie. The violations were centred on the Amadiyah and Baibo areas.

4. Between 0825 and 0845 hours on 7 June 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with two sorties. The violations were centred on the Baibo and Amadiyah areas.

5. On 8 June 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with six sorties. The violations were centred on the Amadiyah, Baibo, Zakho, Rawanduz and Aqrah areas.

6. On 9 June 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with four sorties. The violations were centred on the Amadiyah, Baibo, Zakho, Rawanduz and Aqrah areas.

7. Between 0815 and 1220 hours on 10 June 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with eight sorties. The violations were centred on the Baibo, Aqrah, Amadiyah, Koysanjaq and Rawanduz areas.

8. On 12 June 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with eight sorties. The violations were centred on the Amadiyah, Rawanduz, Dukan, Dohuk, Irbil, Aqrah, Zakho and Baibo areas.

9. On 13 June 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with nine sorties. The violations were centred on the Amadiyah, Rawanduz, Dukan, Irbil, Aqrah, Zakho and Baibo areas.

10. Between 1310 and 1340 hours on 14 June 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with two sorties. The violations were centred on the Baibo area.

11. Between 0805 and 0910 hours on 15 June 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with four sorties. The violations were centred on the Amadiyah district.

12. Between 1910 and 1921 hours on 19 June 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with 14 sorties. The violations were centred on the Baibo and Amadiyah areas.

13. Between 1055 and 1122 hours on 24 June 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with one sortie. The violations were centred on the Zakho and Amadiyah areas.

14. Between 0937 and 1648 hours on 1 July 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with five sorties. The violations were centred on the Baibo, Aqrah, Amadiyah and Zakho areas.

15. Between 1120 and 1823 hours on 2 July 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with eight sorties. The violations were centred on the Baibo and Aqrah areas.

16. Between 0830 and 1900 hours on 3 July 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with four sorties. The violations were centred on the Baibo and Baibo East areas.

17. Between 0915 and 0937 hours on 6 July 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with two sorties. The violations were centred on the Baibo East area.

18. Between 1010 and 1040 hours on 12 July 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with two sorties. The violations were centred on the Baibo area.

19. Between 1107 and 1152 hours on 20 July 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with two sorties. The violations were centred on the Amadiyah area.

20. Between 0925 and 0955 hours on 21 July 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with two sorties. The violations were centred on the Amadiyah area.

21. Between 0850 and 0955 hours on July 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with four sorties. The violations were centred on the Baibo, Amadiyah, Batufah, Sharanish, Ayn Sifni, Aqrah and Irbil areas.

22. Between 1428 and 1445 hours on 24 July 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with 10 sorties. The violations were centred on the Amadiyah, Rawanduz, Aqrah and Baibo East areas.

23. Between 1225 and 1350 hours on 28 July 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with eight sorties. The violations were centred on the Zakho, Dohuk, Tall Kayf and Shaykhan areas.

24. Between 1204 and 1232 hours on 29 July 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with four sorties. The violations were centred on the Amadiyah and Baibo areas.

25. Between 1600 and 1615 hours on 30 July 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with two sorties. The violations were centred on the Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Mosul and Sinjar areas.

26. Between 1155 and 1255 hours on 1 August 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with four sorties. The violations were centred on the Zakho, Amadiyah, Rawanduz, Irbil North and Koysanjaq North areas.

27. Between 0925 and 0937 hours on August 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with two sorties. The violations were centred on the Amadiyah and Baibo areas.

28. Between 1430 and 1523 hours on 4 August 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with six sorties. The violations were centred on the Zakho, Amadiyah, Baibo, Irbil, Rawanduz, Dukan, Aqrah and Batufah areas.

29. Between 1225 and 1325 hours on 5 August 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with two sorties. The violations were centred on the Rawanduz, Dukan, Amadiyah and Baibo areas.

30. Between 1120 and 1859 hours on 11 August 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with five sorties. The violations were centred on the Amadiyah and Baibo areas.

31. Between 1300 and 1320 hours on 12 August 1997 Turkish fighter aircraft violated the airspace of the Republic of Iraq with two sorties. The violations were centred on the Zakho, Amadiyah and Baibo areas.

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Security Council

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S/1997/665
26 August 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 22 AUGUST 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a press communiqué on the Lockerbie issue that was issued by the heads of State of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and the Niger following the five-Power summit Conference held in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya at the invitation of Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, Leader of the Great Revolution of 1 September, from 15 to 17 August 1997.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abuzed Omar DORDA
Permanent Representative

97-22533 (E) 260897 260897

Annex

Press communiqué concerning the Lockerbie issue, issued in Tripoli on 17 August 1997 by the heads of State of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and the Niger

In conjunction with the five-Power summit conference of heads of State and Leaders held in Tripoli from 15 to 17 August 1997, President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso, President Idriss Déby of the Republic of Chad, President Alpha Oumar Konaré of the Republic of Mali and President Ibrahim Barré Maïnassara of the Republic of the Niger considered the dispute between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the one hand, and the United States and the United Kingdom on the other. They did so in the light of the relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity meeting in Harare in June 1997, in particular, and of those of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, while recalling the efforts made by those organizations with a view to reaching a just and constructive solution through dialogue and by mutual accord.

The Presidents again express their concern at the maintenance of the sanctions, which have adverse consequences for the economies of their countries. They express their concern, in particular, at the human suffering and material damage being sustained by the Libyan people owing to the sanctions. The Presidents of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and the Niger applaud the positive positions adopted by the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the initiatives it has taken, and they address an urgent appeal to the international community to support all possible measures for a just and definitive solution to this dispute. They call, in particular, on United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan to send a special fact-finding mission to Libya to acquaint itself with the suffering being endured by the people of the Great Jamahiriya owing to the embargo imposed upon it by the Security Council.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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26 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 58
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 25 August 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 25 August 1997, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

97-22508 (E) 260897

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ANNEX

Letter dated 25 August 1997 from Mr. Aytuğ Plümer to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 13 August 1997 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative to the United Nations (A/51/962-S/1997/645).

At the outset, I wish to underline that the repeated references by the Greek Cypriot representative to the "Turkish occupied area of Cyprus" in his letter in question rely on propaganda and misinformation which paints a severely distorted picture. The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is not a territory under occupation, but it is the homeland of the Turkish Cypriot people.

Cyprus was indeed under occupation prior to 1974, but this was the Greek invasion of Cyprus as unequivocally declared by the late Archbishop Makarios in his speech before the Security Council in July 1974 in the immediate aftermath of the bloody coup d'état staged by Greece and its collaborators in Cyprus in order to achieve Enosis - the union of the island with Greece. It was this invasion and occupation by the Greek-Greek Cypriot camp and the armed campaign between 1963 and 1974 to bring Cyprus under Greek domination that led to the legitimate intervention by Turkey, which was carried out in accordance with its rights and obligations under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee. The Turkish intervention saved the Turkish Cypriots from total annihilation and prevented the forcible annexation of Cyprus to Greece. The Turkish Cypriot people are grateful to Turkey for the effective security guarantees which are vital for the preservation of peace and stability on the island.

Ever since the legitimate Turkish intervention on 20 July 1974, the Greek Cypriot administration has embarked on a massive propaganda effort in misleading world public opinion on all aspects pertaining to the Cyprus issue. The letter of the Greek Cypriot representative containing a barrage of false accusations against the Turkish Cypriot side in relation to the archaeological sites and churches in Northern Cyprus constitutes an example of such flagrant propaganda effort.

The Government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus attaches great importance and priority to the protection of the cultural heritage of Northern Cyprus, utilizing its limited resources in the best possible way in this direction. In addition to repairing and restoring the archaeological monuments and sites to their original condition, within budgetary constraints, the authorities of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus have also effectively employed a universally accepted method of preservation through putting these sites into every day use wherever applicable.

Greek Cypriot allegations of looting or desecration have already been refuted by foreign experts and observers who have visited the island on various occasions to study the situation. The Rev. John B. Taylor, a distinguished member of the World Council of Churches, who visited Northern Cyprus in

December 1974 and in February 1975, found no evidence to support any of the Greek Cypriot allegations. Observers such as Jacques Dalibard of UNESCO, the Rev. Lars Carlzen, the Bishop of Stockholm and Senator Ymerus Van Der Werff of the Council of Europe have all visited Northern Cyprus at different times and have made it publicly known that the Turkish Cypriot authorities are indeed doing the utmost in preserving the cultural heritage of Northern Cyprus.

The Greek Cypriot side cannot gloss over this fact or conceal its own responsibility for the carnage, gross discrimination and religious intolerance which swept through Cyprus during 1963-1974. The armed onslaught on the Turkish Cypriot people, which began in December 1963, not only resulted in hundreds of Turkish Cypriots being killed and thousands rendered homeless, but also led to the deliberate destruction of over 100 mosques, shrines and other precious Ottoman and Islamic antiquities all around the island.

It is noteworthy that even religious property of Christian origin did not escape the wave of plundering and looting by the Greek Cypriots during this period. Rina Catselli, a Greek Cypriot writer and politician, in her published memoirs records of the following episode of the Greek-Greek Cypriot coup d'état of July 1974:

> "The Presidential palace was destroyed afterwards to cover up the fact that it had been looted. Works of art were plundered from the Archbishopric by the henchmen of the Greek Junta. My God! Nothing is sacred to these people."

Against this background, we are confident that it will not escape the attention of the world community that the Greek Cypriot side is more and more preoccupied with propaganda stunts rather than acting in a spirit of accommodation and mutual respect, which is a prerequisite for alleviating the crisis of confidence between the two peoples on the island.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aytuğ PLÜMER
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/667
26 August 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter to the President of the Council from the Secretary-General dated 30 July 1997, attaching the letter to him from the President of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia dated 18 June 1997 (S/1997/605),

Endorses the recommendation of the Secretary-General that Judges Karibi-Whyte, Odio Benito and Jan, once replaced as members of the Tribunal, finish the Celebici case which they have begun before expiry of their terms of office; and takes note of the intention of the International Tribunal to finish the case before November 1998.

97-22559 (E) 270897